

Gas Chromatography with Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry to Monitor the Aging Process in Beer

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Objective: Investigate chemical changes related to the aging process of beer using non-targeted discovery based tools

- Analytical tools
- Target analysis of analytes of known interest
- Discovery analysis with non-targeted approach



Analytical Approach

- Targeted screening approaches may not give a complete picture
- For discovery, non-targeted analysis to separate components within a complex mixture and identify expected and unexpected analytes

GC-TOFMS

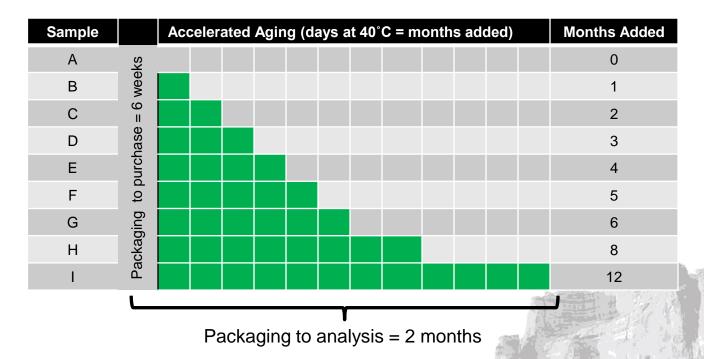
- Gas chromatography (GC) to separate individual analytes from complex matrix
- Time-of-flight mass spectral (TOFMS)
 detection for identification & quantitation
- Mathematical deconvolution to further isolate individual analytes





Experimental Design: Aged Beer Analysis

- Samples:
 - Commercially available canned IPA purchased from grocery store Sample prep: Accelerated/simulated aging with elevated temperature^[1]



- Headspace Solid Phase Micro-Extraction (HS-SPME) Sampling:
- Separation: GC
- Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (TOFMS) Detection:

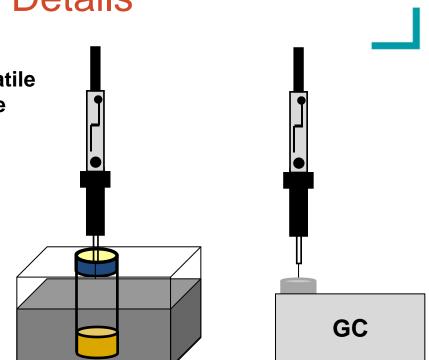
[1] Margues. ASBC Presentation A30. Chicago, IL. June 2014.



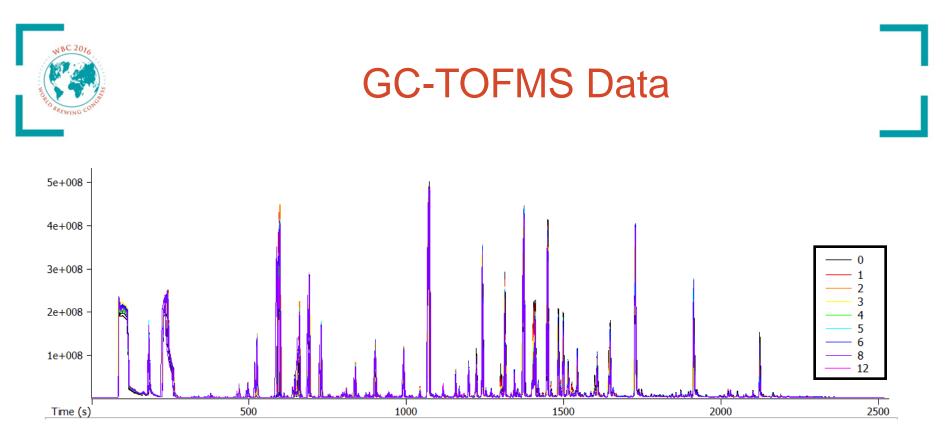
Method Details

HS-SPME concentrates volatile and semi-volatile compounds in the headspace above a sample onto a fiber

- 1) Incubate 5 mL beer for 10 min at 60°C to drive compounds into the gas phase
- 2) Expose tri-phase SPME fiber (DVB/CAR/PDMS) to headspace for 20 min to collect volatile analytes
- 3) Expose fiber to GC inlet at 250°C for 3 min to desorb and inject analytes for analysis

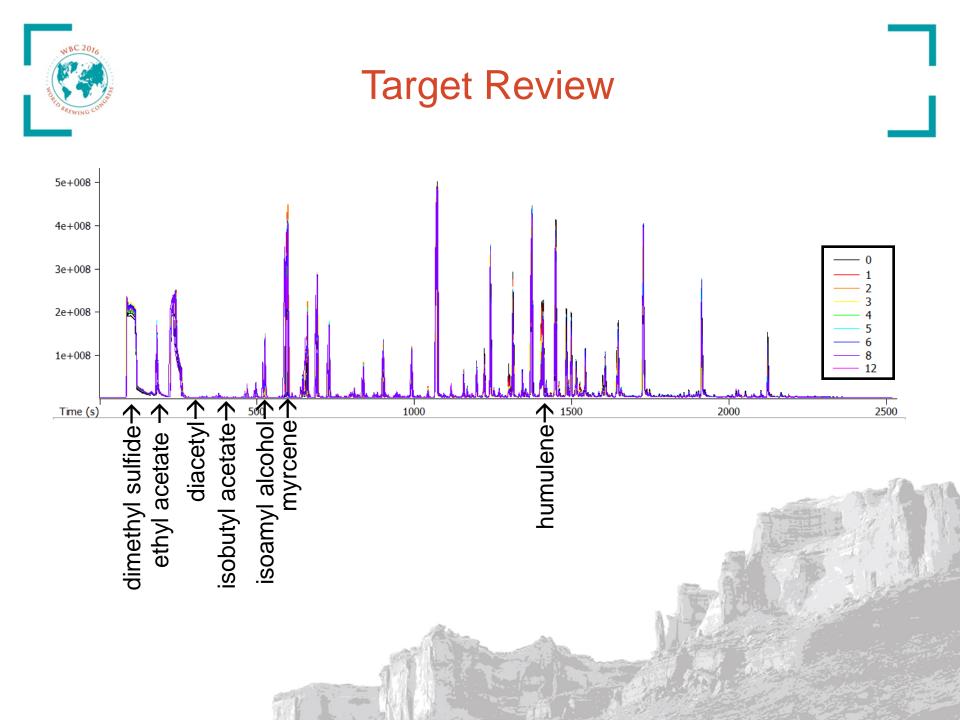


	The second s	
GC	Agilent 7890 with Gerstel Autosampler	7. 18. 1.
Column	Stabilwax, 30 m x 0.25 mm i.d. x 0.25 µm coating (Restek)	
Carrier Gas	He @ 1 ml/min	IN STATE
Oven Program	4 min at 35°C, ramp 5°C/min to 180°C, ramp 10°C/min to 220°C hold 5 min	de -
MS	LECO Pegasus [®] HT	
Ion Source Temp	250 °C	
Ion Source Temp Mass Range		
	250 °C	



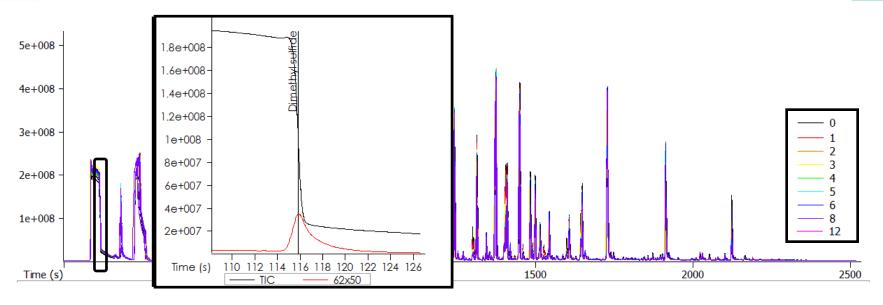
Overlay of replicate injections of all time points: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12

Review data for analytes of known interest





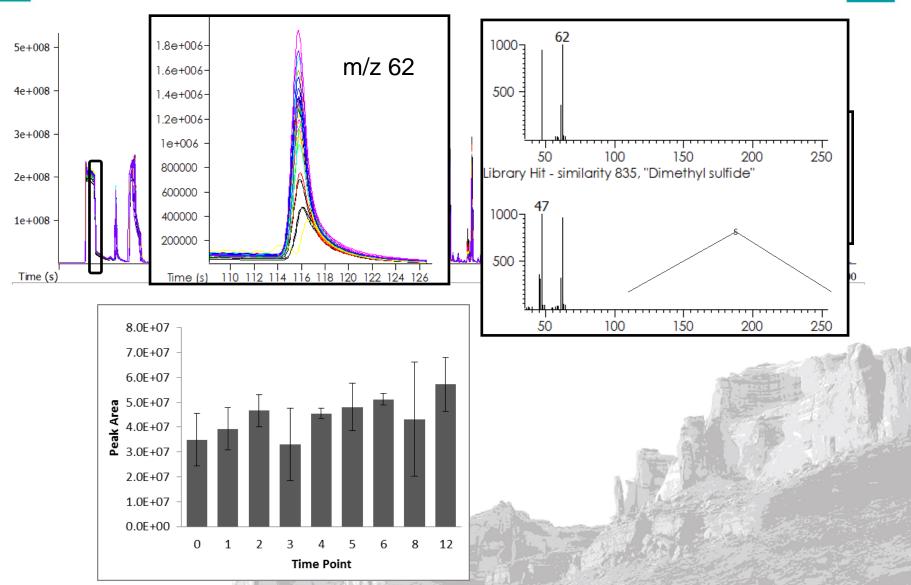
Dimethyl Sulfide – sulfurous/onion/corn



Peak finding isolates analyte from background

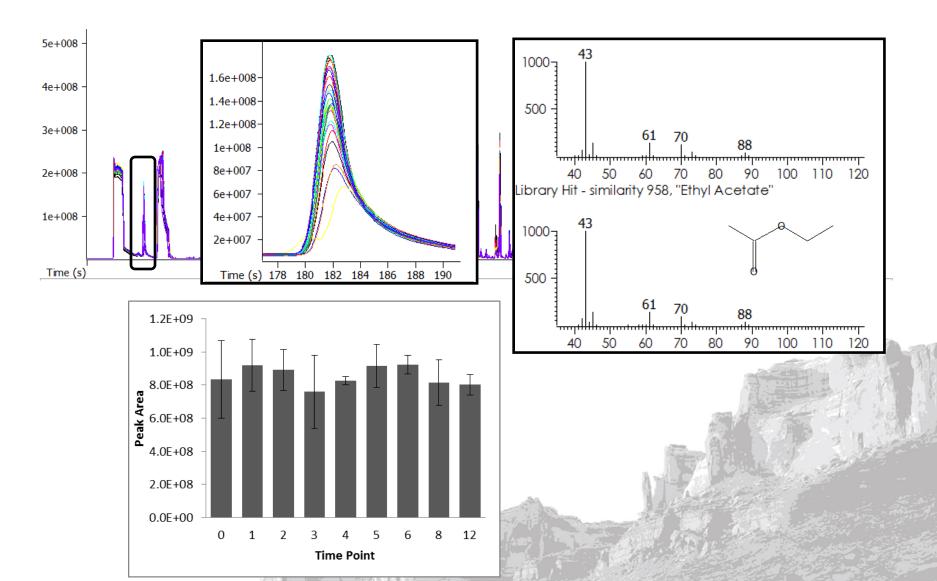


Dimethyl Sulfide – sulfurous/onion/corn



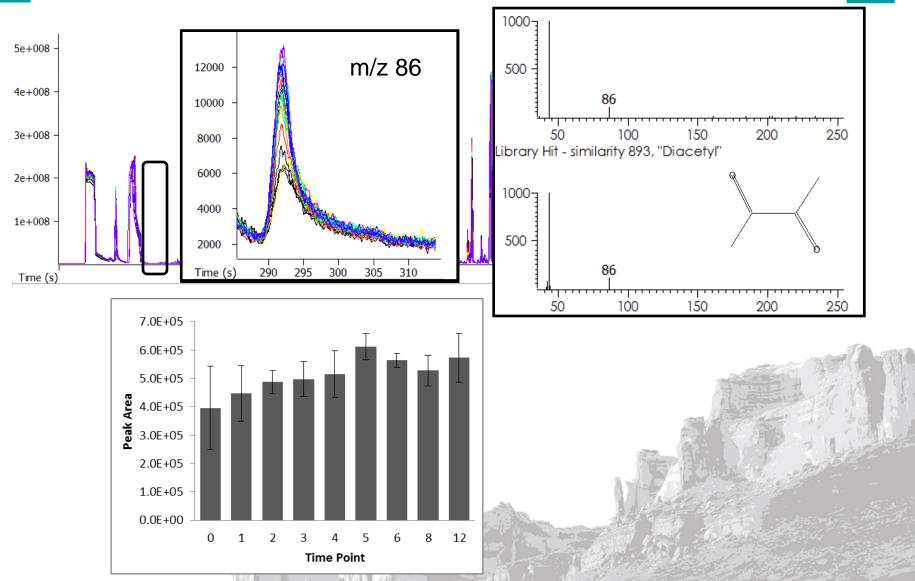


Ethyl Acetate – ethereal/fruity ester



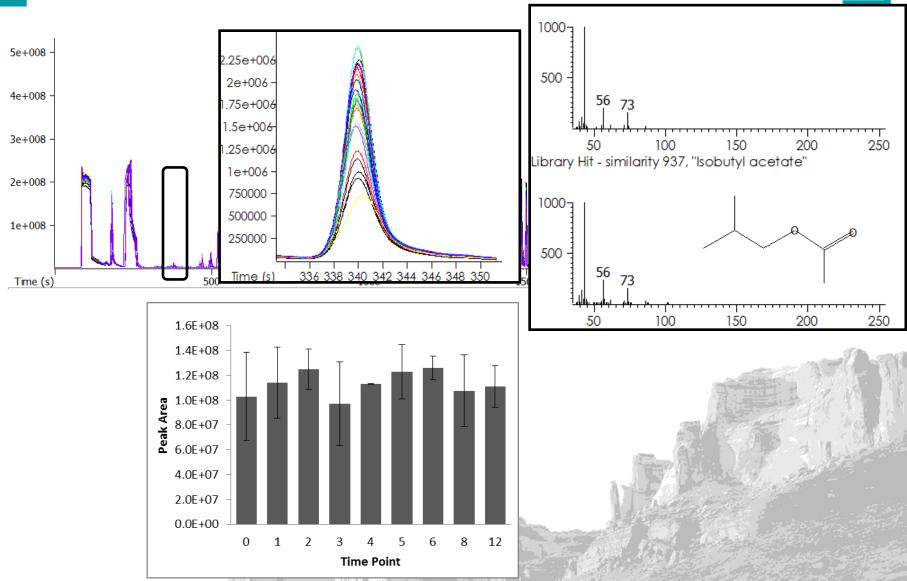


Diacetyl – buttery/pungent



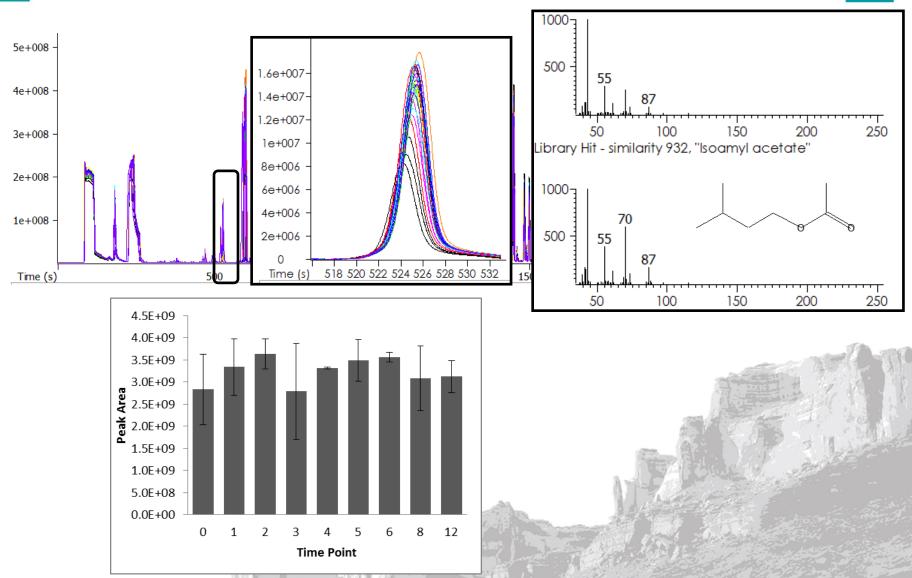


Isobutyl acetate – fruity ester



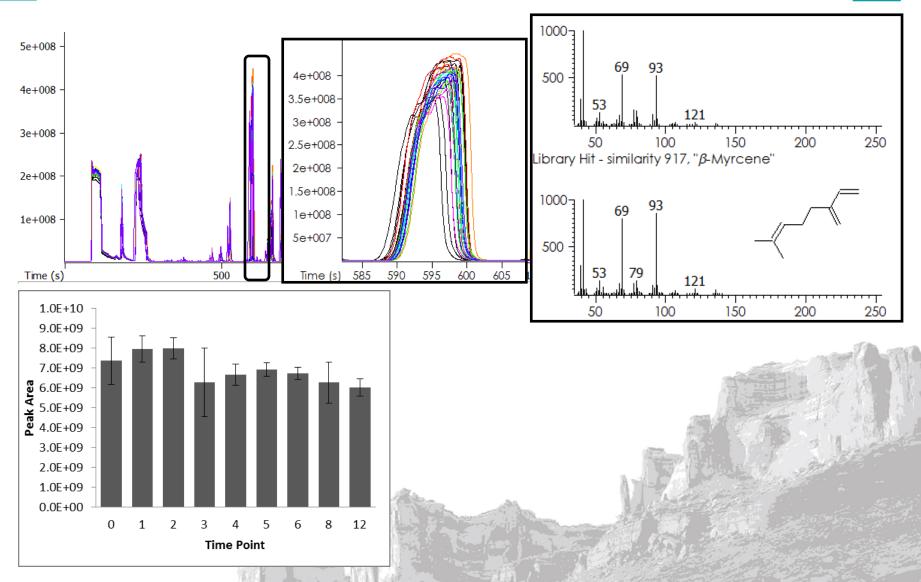


Isoamyl Acetate – banana ester



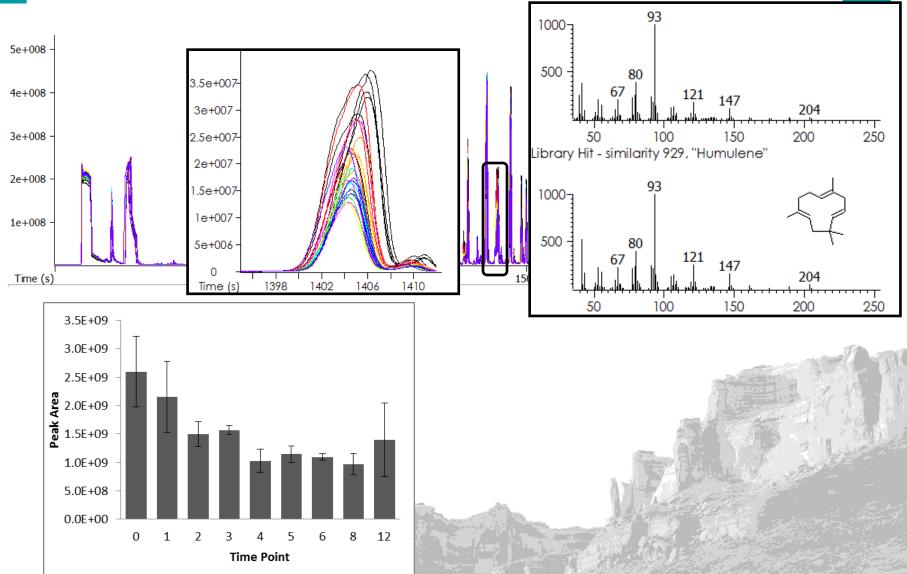


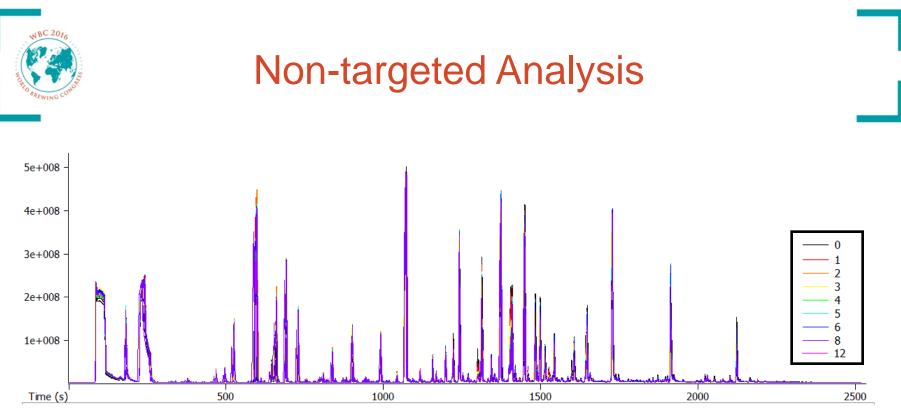
Myrcene – peppery/spicy terpene





humulene – woody terpene



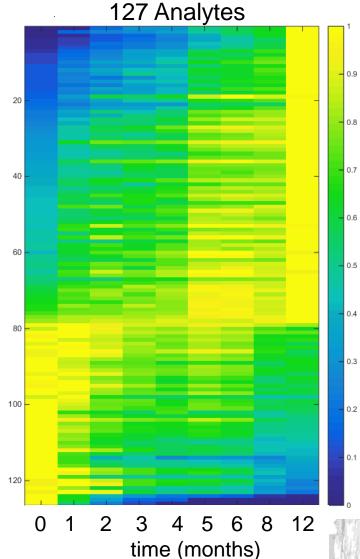


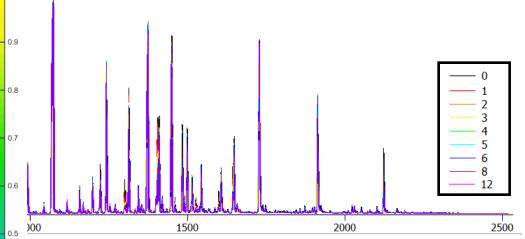
Discovery with Non-targeted Analysis

- 1) Compile peak area information for >400 analytes Esters, terpenes, alcohols, aldehydes/ketones, sulfur containing, heterocyclic
- 2) Perform t-test between data from time 0 and time 12 143 significantly differ at 90% confidence
- 3) Review regression statistics for time course 127 exhibit a time course trend based on R²
- 4) Group analytes that trend up or down based on slopes 78 increase and 49 decrease



Time Course Trends

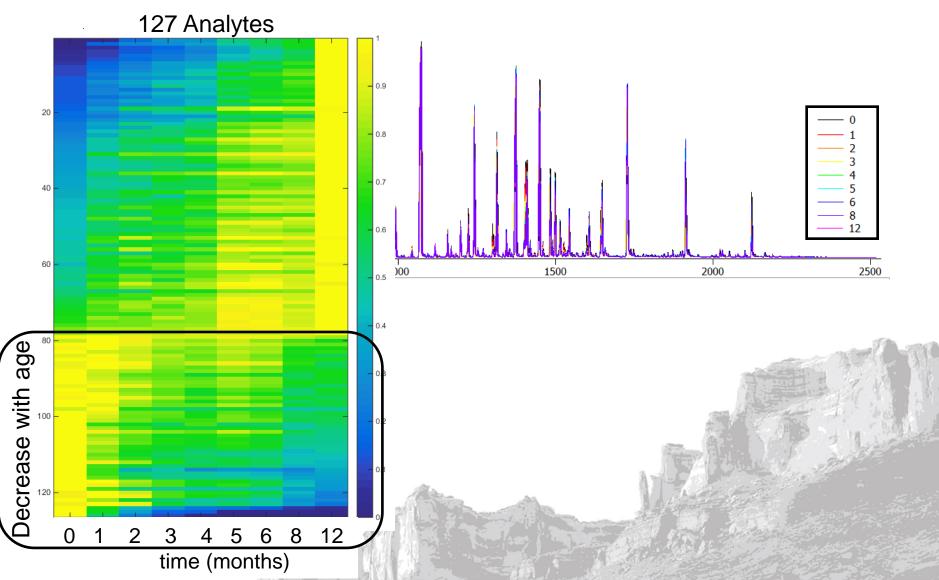




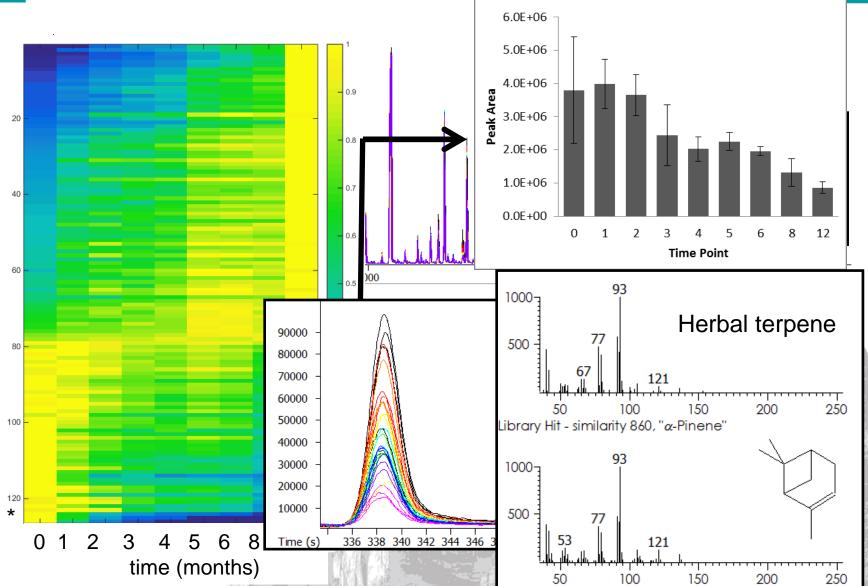
Summary of analytes that change: Each row is an analyte and each column is a time point. Color scale shows relative intensity.

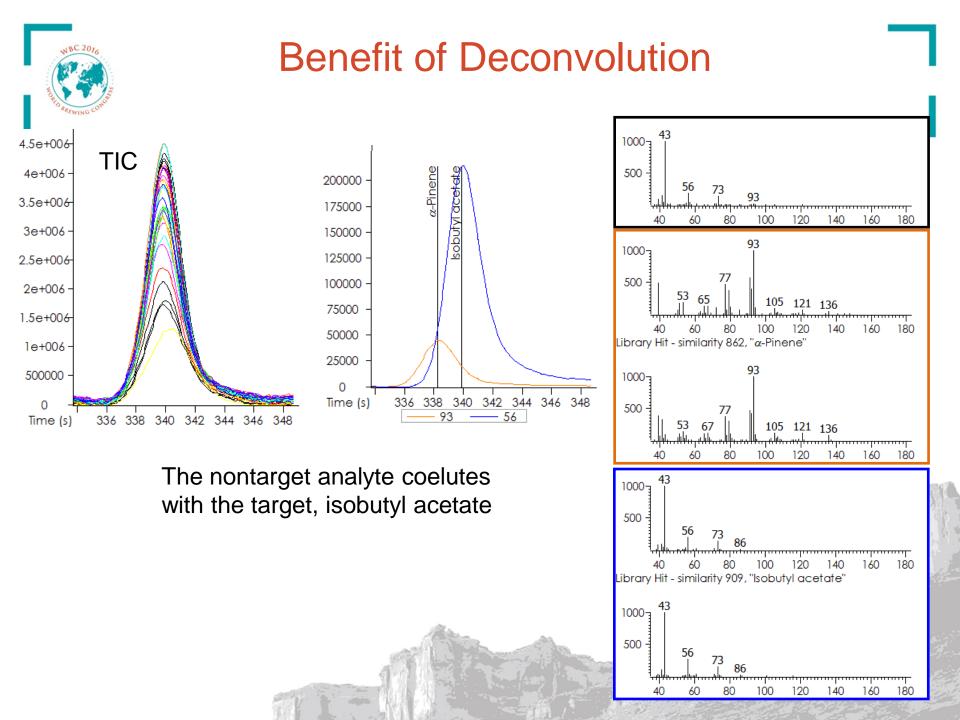
- Blue/green to yellow increase
- Yellow to blue/green decrease

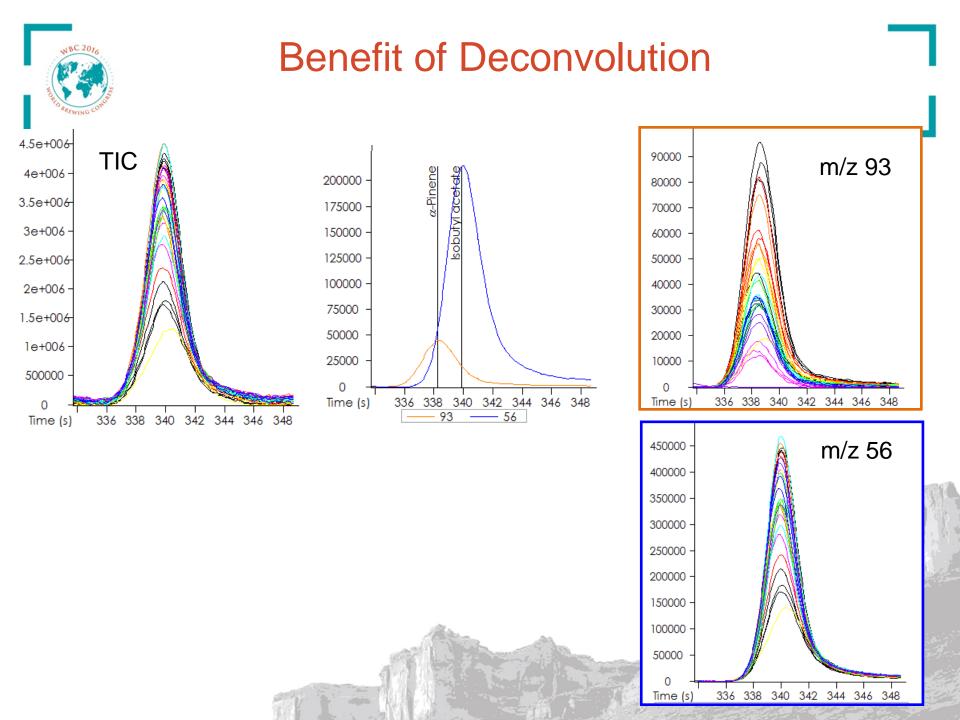




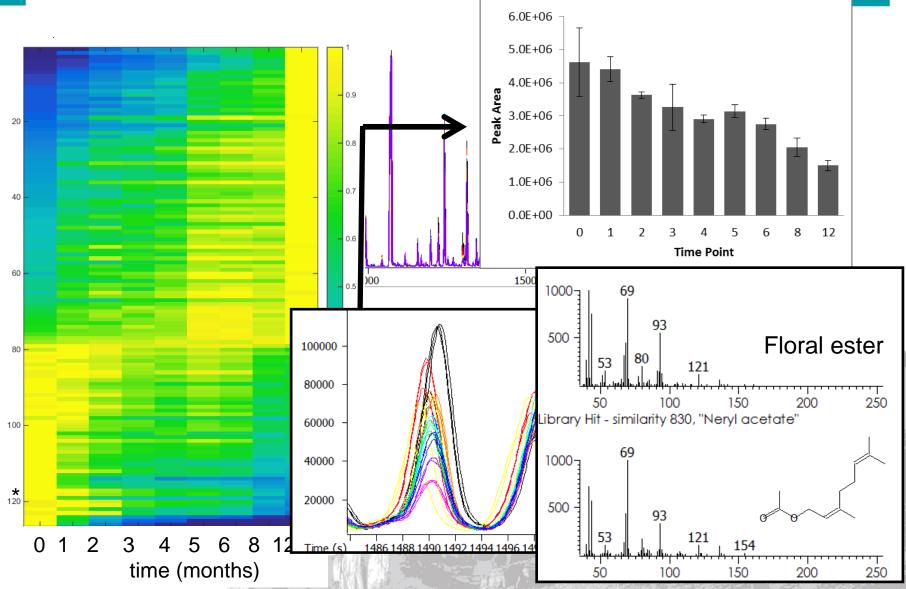




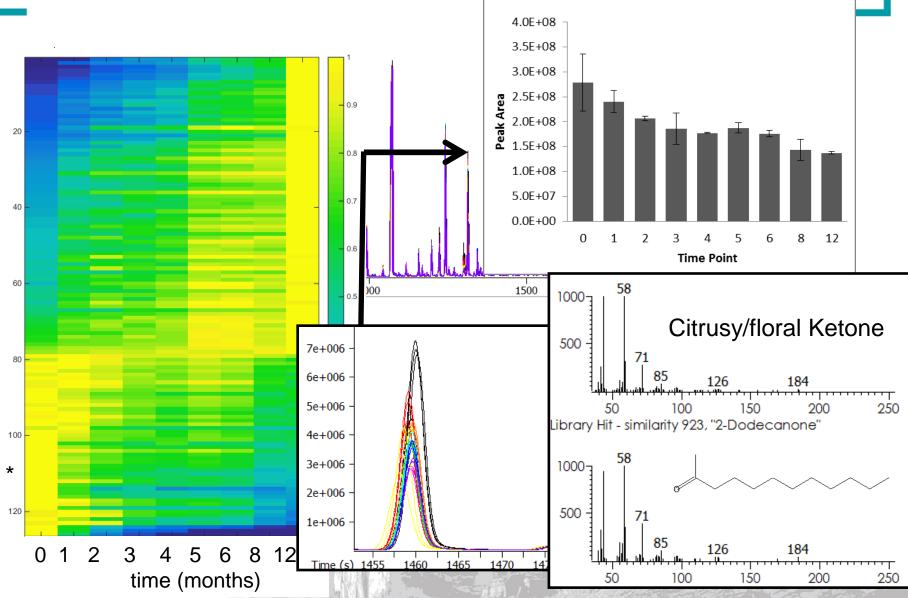




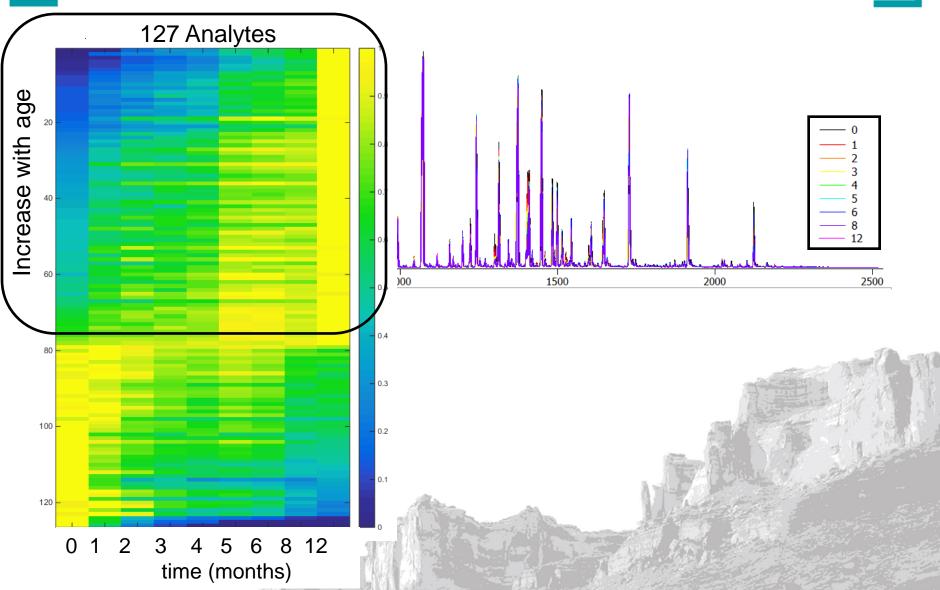


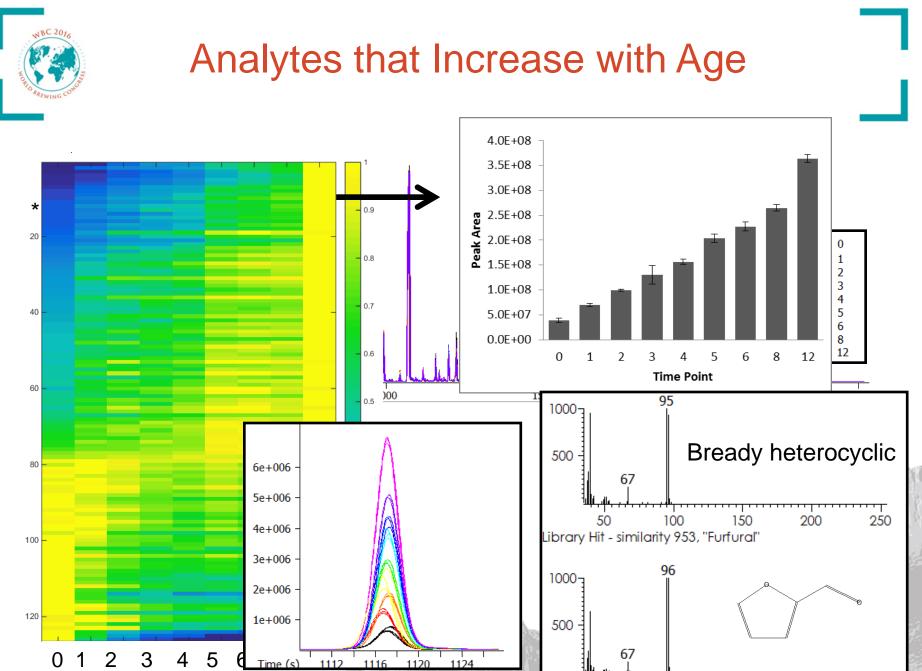












time (months)

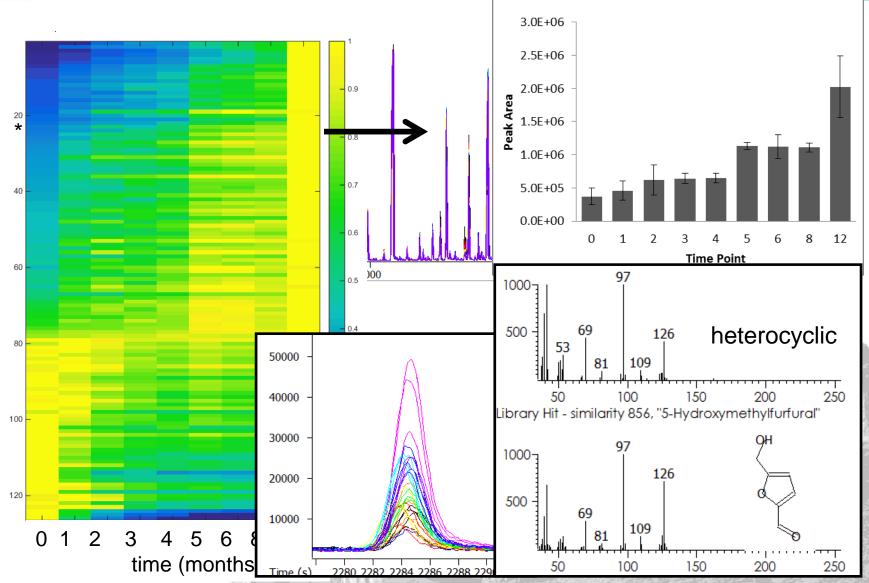
150 200

250

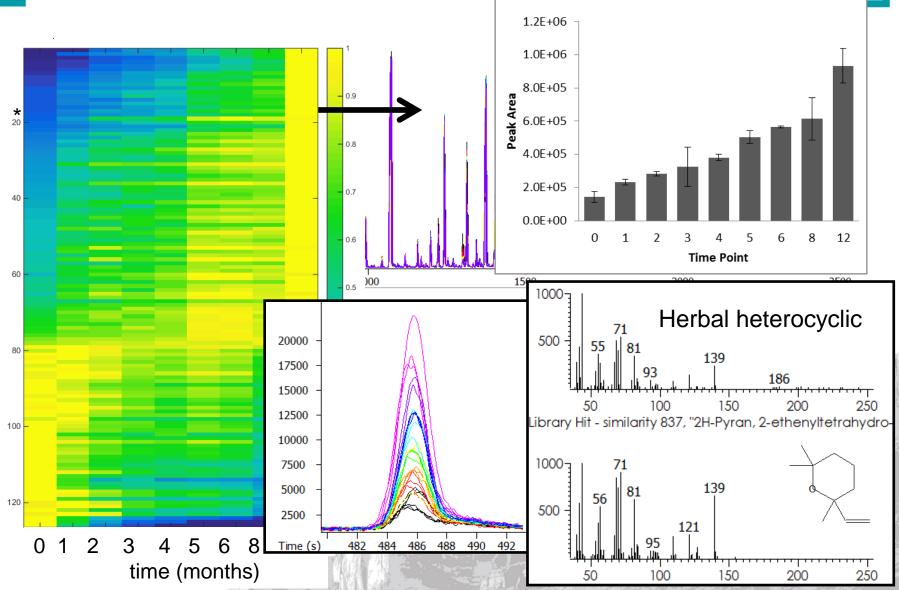
50

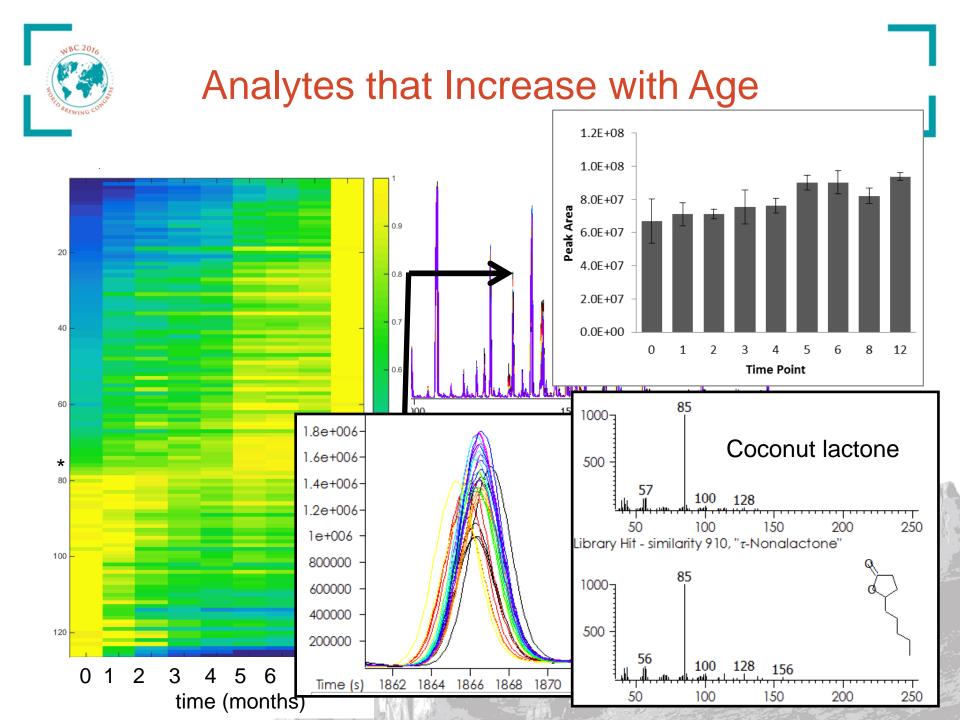
100



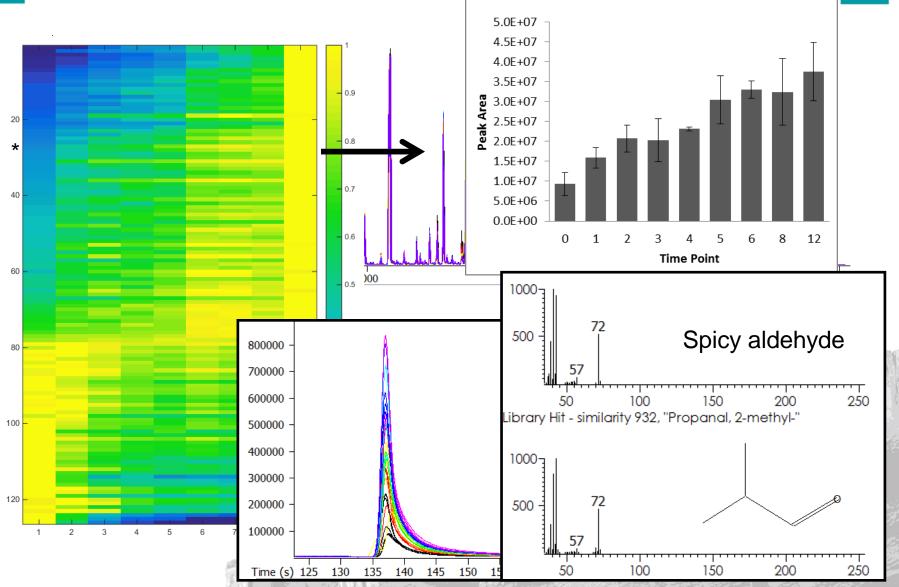






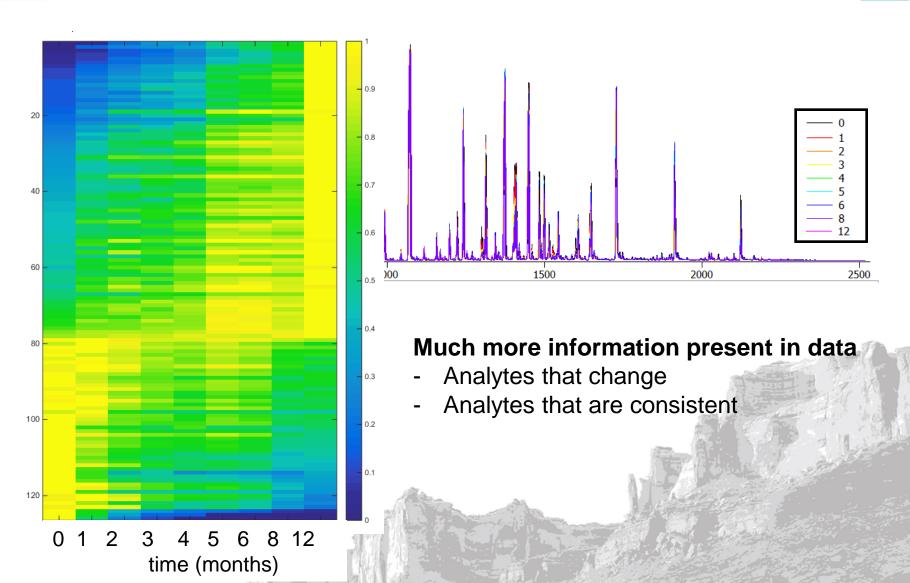








More Information







 GC-TOFMS is a non-targeted analytical technique that provides comprehensive data that can be mined for specific target analytes of interest and also reviewed for inherent trends and differences in the data without specifying target analytes in advance of acquisition for discovery analyses

